

**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
REPORT FOR THE
DOTTS PROPERTY,
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
TM5300/Log No. 02-14-054**

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P-37-024863, P-37-024864

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ABSTRACT

Tierra Environmental Services (Tierra) conducted an archaeological survey for a proposed subdivision in the Alpine area of San Diego County. The project includes approximately 40 acres of land within the area of potential effect (APE). Archaeological and historical research included conducting a records and literature search for the property, examination of historic maps, and an archaeological field survey of the project area.

Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and its respective implementing regulations and guidelines including the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). The County of San Diego will assume the role of lead agency for the project.

A records search for a 1-mile radius of the APE was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University (SCIC) and the San Diego Museum of Man. The records search indicated that the project area has not been previously surveyed. The records search also indicated that no sites were previously recorded in the project APE. However, four surveys have been conducted and 13 resources previously recorded, within a one-mile radius of the project area.

Using the records search information as a background the current inventory was conducted by Patrick McGinnis and Emily Kochert on February 11, 2003. The survey included transects along the alignment at 10-15 m intervals. Vegetation in some areas was dense and the southern portion of the property was difficult to survey due to the combination of dense vegetation and steep slopes, in this transects were fluid and spacing varied to as wide as 20-30 meters. A great effort was made to reach all possible areas and the entire 40-acre parcel was surveyed. Survey visibility was fair with the chaparral understory relatively open in many areas, although poison oak hampered visibility in areas near the North Fork of the Sweetwater River at the north of the property. The survey located two cultural resources within or adjacent to the APE. The two cultural resources, an isolated utilized flake tool (P-37-024863) and a site with two historic cisterns (P-37-024864) were recorded in the field, and appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation forms will be submitted to State Office of Historic Preservation. Project records for this inventory will be temporarily curated at Tierra Environmental Services until final curation arrangements can be made with the South Coastal Information Center.

The bifacial flake tool (P-37-024863) is out of its original context and an isolate. As such it is not a significant resource and no further treatment is necessary. The historic cisterns (P-37-024864) appear to be in an area where they would be severely impacted or destroyed by construction. The likelihood of subsurface deposits associated with these features appears to be low and evaluation by test excavation is not likely to yield any research potential. Archival research has shown that the features are not significant under the County RPO or CEQA and no further evaluation of the cultural resources in the project area is necessary.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Description

The proposed action is the development of a seven parcel subdivision of 40 acres within the eastern portion of San Diego County (Figure 1). The project will include clearing of the land, road grading, house pad building, sewer and utilities installation, and other construction related activities. The lots range from 4.34 acres to 6.68 acres in size.

Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with CEQA and its respective implementing regulations and guidelines. A Tentative Map and an associated Administrative Permit for lot area averaging have been submitted to the County of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use. The archaeological survey was conducted pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as revised in 1998, and their respective implementing regulations and guidelines including the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). The County of San Diego will serve as lead agency for CEQA compliance.

The 40-acre project area is located in sections 6 and 5, Township 16 South and Range 2 East. The project area is shown on the Alpine, CA USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Figure 2).

B. Project Personnel

The cultural resource inventory has been conducted by Tierra Environmental Services (Tierra), whose cultural resources staff meet federal, state, and local requirements. Dr. Michael Baksh served as Principal Investigator. Dr. Baksh has a Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California, Los Angeles, and also meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for qualified archaeologists. Mr. Patrick McGinnis served as Project Manager for the project. Mr. McGinnis has a BA in Anthropology with a concentration in archaeology from the University of California, San Diego, and has extensive experience in the San Diego region. Lead personnel are on the County of San Diego's list of qualified archaeologists. Resumes of lead project personnel are included in Appendix A. Ms. Emily Kochert served as Field Crew member and assisted in the preparation of site forms. Ms. Kochert has a BA in Anthropology from the University of Florida, Gainesville and more than two years of experience in southern California archaeology.

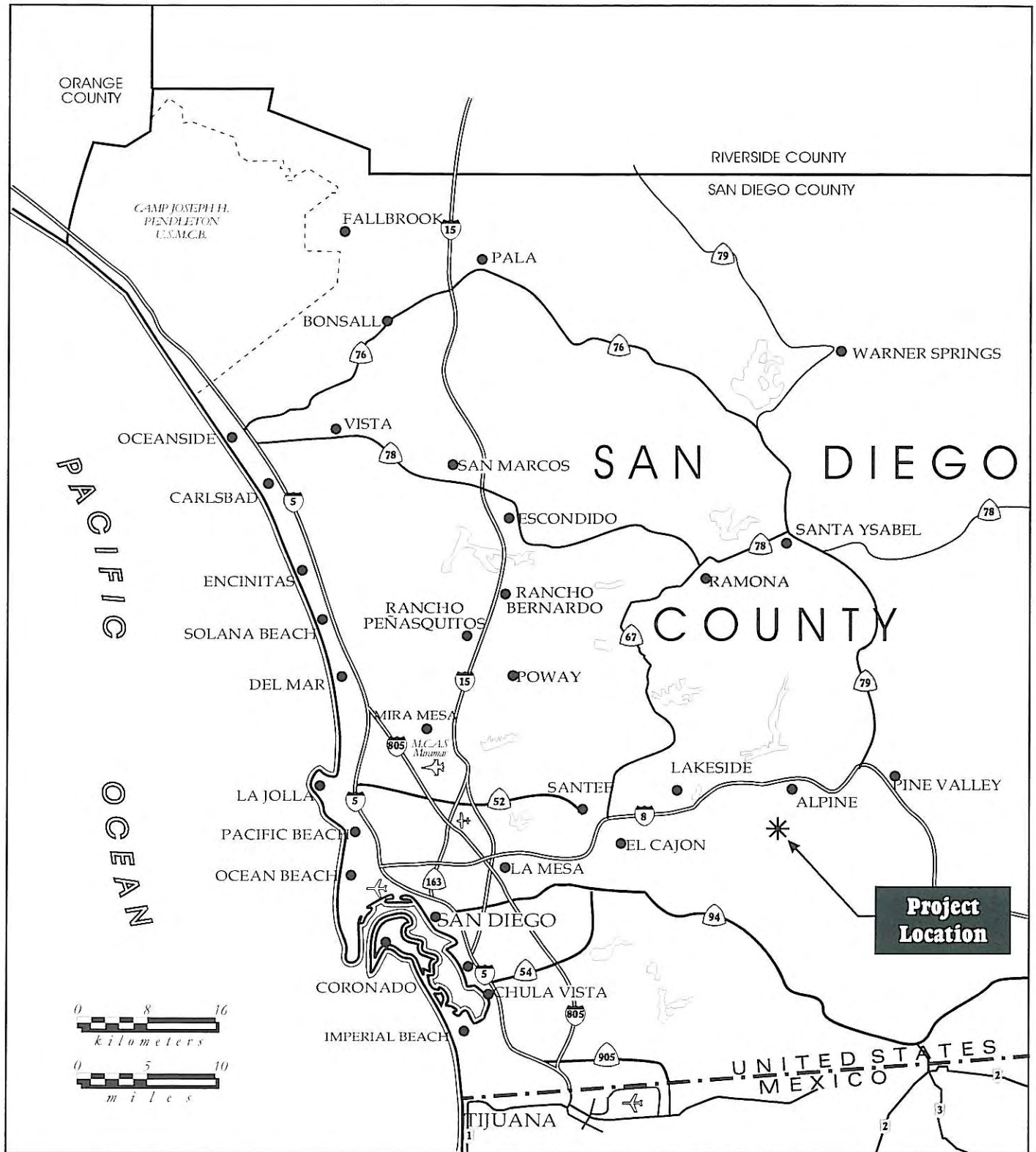
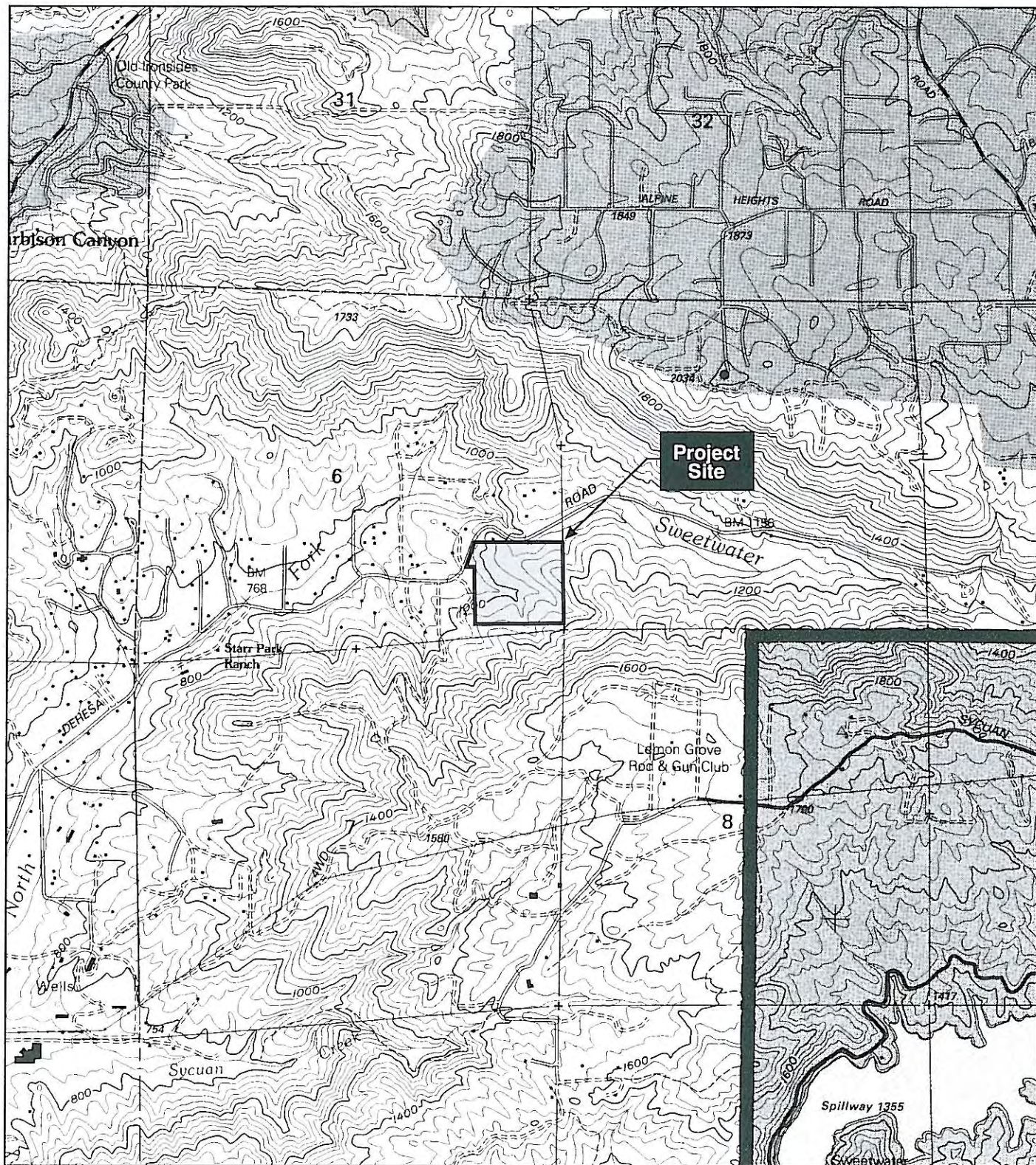


Figure 1
Regional Location Map



TIERRA
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SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad Map - Alpine, CA

Figure 2
Project Location Map



TIERRA
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

C. Structure of the Report

This report follows the State Historic Preservation Office's guidelines for Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR) and the County of San Diego's Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). The report introduction provides a description of the project and associated personnel. Section II provides background on the project area and previous research. Section III describes the research design, and survey methods while Section IV describes the inventory results. Section V provides a summary and recommendations.

II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

The following environmental and cultural background provides a context for the cultural resource inventory.

A. Natural Setting

The project area is located in the eastern portion of San Diego County within the foothills and interior valleys of the region. The project APE is located in the hills and ridges surrounding Dehesa Valley. The landscape of the project area is largely a product of the region's geology. During the Jurassic and late Cretaceous (>100 million years ago) a series of volcanic islands paralleled the current coastline in the San Diego region. The remnants of these islands stand as the Double Peak area near San Marcos, Black Mountain, and the Jamul Mountains among others. This island arc of volcanos spewed out vast layers of tuff (volcanic ash) and breccia that have since been metamorphosed into the hard rock of the Santiago Peak Volcanic formation. These fine-grained rocks provided a regionally important resource for Native American flaked stone tools.

At about the same time, a granitic and gabbroic batholith was being formed under and east of these volcanoes. This batholith was uplifted and forms the granitic rocks and outcrops of the Peninsular Range. The entire project area is underlain by this batholith and granitic rocks which are exposed as bedrock outcrops of granodiorite rock scattered throughout the APE. The large and varied crystals of these granitic rocks provided particularly good abrasive surfaces for Native American seed processing and this bedrock rock was frequently used for bedrock milling of seeds.

The APE is composed of slightly steep to moderately steep mountain slopes. The project area ranges in elevation from 960 ft above mean sea level (MSL) to 1080 ft MSL.

Two series of soil types were found to occur on the project site (USDA 1973). These include the Vista and Visalia series of soils.

Soils in the Visalia series consist of moderately well drained, very deep sandy loams derived from granitic alluvium. These soils are on alluvial fans and flood plains and have slopes of 0 to 15 percent. Visalia sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes, are found at the base of steep slopes (USDA 1973).

Soils in the Vista series consist of well-drained, moderately deep and deep coarse sandy loams. These soils are on uplands and have slopes of 5 to 65 percent. Vista coarse sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, eroded, is moderately steep (USDA 1973). Vista rocky coarse sandy loam is found over weathered rock on 15-30 percent slopes.

The APE is currently covered by the coastal sage- chaparral scrub plant community but includes areas of past disturbance at the north end including road cuts, and areas that have been cleared of

vegetation and boulders using heavy equipment. Two small unnamed tributary drainages cut through the area and drain into the North Fork. Water was not present in these small drainages during the survey.

The climate of region can generally be described as Mediterranean, with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. Rainfall limits vegetation growth but two major vegetation types (chaparral and oak woodland) are present within the project. The oak woodland is primarily limited to the creek banks, drainage margins and canyons and consists of coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) dominated areas. These oaks have shrubby herbaceous understory that includes poison oak. The APE is largely dominated by coastal sage-chaparral scrub.

Coastal sage-chaparral scrub is described by Holland (1986) as a mix of sclerophyllous, woody chaparral species and drought-deciduous sage scrub species. It appears to be a post-fire successional community and a catch-all type intermediate between coastal scrubs and chaparral. Plant species characteristic of this community include chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), coastal sagebrush, black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), and poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*). Plant species observed on the project site included Flattop buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), and coastal sagebrush.

Animal resources in the region include deer, fox, raccoon, skunk, bobcats, coyotes, rabbits, and various rodent, reptile, and bird species. Small game, dominated by rabbits, is relatively abundant. Coastal resources are located more than 30 miles west and include shellfish and other animal species.

B. Cultural Setting

Paleoindian Period

The earliest well documented prehistoric sites in southern California are identified as belonging to the Paleoindian period, which has locally been termed the San Dieguito complex/tradition. The Paleoindian period is thought to have occurred between 9,000 years ago, or earlier, and 8,000 years ago in this region. Although varying from the well-defined fluted point complexes such as clovis, the San Dieguito complex is still seen as a hunting focused economy with limited use of seed grinding technology. The economy is generally seen to focus on highly ranked resources such as large mammals and relatively high mobility which may be related to following large game. Archaeological evidence associated with this period has been found around inland dry lakes, on old terrace deposits of the California desert, and also near the coast where it was first documented at the Harris Site.

Early Archaic Period

Native Americans during the Archaic period had a generalized economic focus on hunting and gathering. In many parts of North America, Native Americans chose to replace this economy with types based on horticulture and agriculture. Southern California economies remained largely based on wild resource use until European contact (Willey and Phillips 1958). Changes in hunting

technology and other important elements of material culture have created two distinct subdivisions within the Archaic period in southern California.

The Early Archaic period is differentiated from the earlier Paleoindian period by a shift to a more generalized economy and an increased focus on use of grinding and seed processing technology. At sites dated between approximately 8,000 and 1,500 years before present, the increased use of groundstone artifacts and atlatl dart points, along with a mixed core-based tool assemblage, identify a range of adaptations to a more diversified set of plant and animal resources. Variations of the Pinto and Elko series projectile points, large bifaces, manos and portable metates, core tools, and heavy use of marine invertebrates in coastal areas are characteristic of this period, but many coastal sites show limited use of diagnostic atlatl points. Major changes in technology within this relatively long chronological unit appear limited. Several scientists have considered changes in projectile point styles and artifact frequencies within the Early Archaic period to be indicative of population movements or units of cultural change (Moratto 1984) but these units are poorly defined locally due to poor site preservation.

Late Archaic or Late Prehistoric Period

Around 2,000 B.P., Yuman-speaking people from the eastern Colorado River region began migrating into southern California, representing what is called the Late Prehistoric Period. The Late Prehistoric Period in San Diego County is recognized archaeologically by smaller projectile points, the replacement of flexed inhumations with cremation, the introduction of ceramics, and an emphasis on inland plant food collection and processing, especially acorns (True 1966). Inland semi-sedentary villages were established along major water courses, and montane areas were seasonally occupied to exploit acorns and piñon nuts, resulting in permanent milling features on bedrock outcrops. Mortars for acorn processing increased in frequency relative to seed grinding basins. This period is known archaeologically in southern San Diego County as the Yuman (Rogers 1945) or the Cuyamaca Complex (True 1970).

The Kumeyaay (formerly referred to as Diegueño) who inhabited the southern region of San Diego County, western and central Imperial County, and northern Baja California (Almstedt 1982; Gifford 1931; Hedges 1975; Luomala 1978; Shippek 1982; Spier 1923) are the direct descendants of the early Yuman hunter-gatherers. Kumeyaay territory encompassed a large and diverse environment which included marine, foothill, mountain, and desert resource zones. Their language is a dialect of the Yuman language which is related to the large Hokan super family.

There seems to have been considerable variability in the level of social organization and settlement variability. The Kumeyaay were organized by patrilineal, patrilocal lineages that claimed prescribed territories, but did not own the resources except for some minor plants and eagle aeries (Luomala 1976; Spier 1923). Some lineages occupied procurement ranges that required considerable residential mobility, such as those in the deserts (Hicks 1963). In the mountains, some of the larger groups occupied a few large residential bases that would be occupied biannually, such as those occupied in Cuyamaca in the summer and fall, and in Guatay or Descanso during the rest of the year (Almstedt 1982; Rensch 1975). According to Spier (1923), many Eastern Kumeyaay spent the period of time from spring through autumn in larger residential bases in the upland procurement

ranges, and wintered in mixed groups in residential bases along the eastern foothills on the edge of the desert (i.e., Jacumba and Mountain Springs). This variability in settlement mobility and organization reflects the great range of environments in the territory.

Acorns were the single most important food source used by the Kumeyaay. Their villages were usually located near water necessary for leaching acorn meal. Other storable resources such as mesquite or agave were equally valuable to groups inhabiting desert areas, at least during certain seasons (Hicks 1963; Shackley 1984). Seeds from grasses, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonadeberry, chia and other plants were also used along with various wild greens and fruits. Deer, small game and birds were hunted and fish and marine foods were eaten. Houses were arranged in the village without apparent pattern. The houses in primary villages were conical structures covered with tule bundles, having excavated floors and central hearths. Houses constructed at the mountain camps generally lacked any excavation, probably due to the summer occupation. Other structures included sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, ramadas and acorn granaries. The material culture included ceramic cooking and storage vessels, baskets, flaked lithic and ground stone tools, arrow shaft straighteners, stone, bone, and shell ornaments.

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow, curved throwing sticks, nets and snares. Shell and bone fishhooks as well as nets were used for fishing. Lithic materials including quartz and metavolcanics were commonly available throughout much of the Kumeyaay territory. Other lithic resources, such as obsidian, chert, chalcedony and steatite, occur in more localized areas and were acquired through direct procurement or exchange. Projectile points including the Cottonwood Series points and Desert Side-notched points were commonly produced.

Kumeyaay culture and society remained stable until the advent of missionization and displacement by Hispanic populations during the eighteenth century. The effects of missionization along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced the native population of southern California. By the early 1820s California was under Mexico's rule. The establishment of ranchos under the Mexican land grant program further disrupted the way of life of the native inhabitants.

Ethnohistoric Period

The Ethnohistoric period refers to a brief period when Native American culture was initially being affected by Euroamerican culture and historical records on Native American activities were limited. When the Spanish colonists began to settle in California, the project area was within the territory of a loosely integrated cultural group historically known as the Kumeyaay or Northern Diegueño because of their association with the San Diego Mission. The Kumeyaay as a whole speak a Yuman language which differentiates them from the Luiseño who occupy territory to the north and speak a Takic language (Kroeber 1925). Both of these groups were hunter-gatherers with highly developed social systems. European contact introduced disease that dramatically reduced the Native American population and helped to break down cultural institutions. The transition to a largely Euroamerican lifestyle occurred relatively rapidly in the nineteenth century.

Historic Period

Cultural activities within San Diego County between the late 1700s and the present provide a record of Native American, Spanish, Mexican, and American control, occupation, and land use. An abbreviated history of San Diego County is presented for the purpose of providing a background on the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of cultural resources within the county.

Native American control of the southern California region ended in the political views of western nations with Spanish colonization of the area beginning in 1769. De facto Native American control of the majority of the population of California did not end until several decades later. In southern California, Euroamerican control was firmly established by the end of the Garra uprising in the early 1850s (Phillips 1975).

The Spanish Period (1769-1821) represents a period of Euroamerican exploration and settlement. Dual military and religious contingents established the San Diego Presidio and the San Diego and San Luis Rey Missions. The Mission system used Native Americans to build a footing for greater European settlement. The Mission system also introduced horses, cattle, other agricultural goods and implements; and provided construction methods and new architectural styles. The cultural and institutional systems established by the Spanish continued beyond the year 1821, when California came under Mexican rule.

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) includes the retention of many Spanish institutions and laws. The mission system was secularized in 1834 which dispossessed many Native Americans and increased Mexican settlement. After secularization, large tracts of land were granted to individuals and families and the rancho system was established. Cattle ranching dominated other agricultural activities and the development of the hide and tallow trade with the United States increased during the early part of this period. The Pueblo of San Diego was established during this period and Native American influence and control greatly declined. The Mexican Period ended when Mexico ceded California to the United States after the Mexican-American War of 1846-48. Soon after American control was established (1848-present) gold was discovered in California. The tremendous influx of American and Europeans that resulted, quickly drowned out much of the Spanish and Mexican cultural influences and eliminated the last vestiges of de facto Native American control. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of land claim disputes and the homestead system increased American settlement beyond the coastal plain.

C. Prior Research

A records search was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man for a one-mile radius of the project area. The records search indicated that the area had not been previously surveyed. Numerous surveys have been conducted in the project vicinity. Table 1 indicates that at least four archaeological investigations have been conducted in the region. Most of these have been surveys and tests associated with development in the region although no studies have been conducted within the APE.

The records search indicated that no sites were previously recorded in the project APE. Table 2 indicates that a variety of cultural resources have been recorded within a 1-mile radius of the project

APE. As indicated by the table, 13 cultural resources have been identified in the project vicinity. Most of the sites are related to milling, but include a prehistoric temporary camp, and historic homestead.

Historic research included an examination of a variety of resources. The current listings of the National Register of Historic Places were checked through the National Register of Historic Places website. The California Inventory of Historic Resources (State of California 1976) and the California Historical Landmarks (State of California 1992) were also checked for historic resources.

Table 1.

**Archaeological Investigations
Within a One-Mile Radius of the Study Area**

Date	Author	Title
1974	Carrico, Richard	Archaeological Survey of the Alpine Heights Project 33060. Westec Services.
1991	Whitehouse, John	Cultural Resources Survey for the SDG&E El Cajon-Descanso 69kV Electric Transmission Line Dehesa to Hidden Glen, San Diego County, California. Affnis.
1992	Roth, Linda	Cultural Resources Survey of the Moss Property. Roth and Associates.
1995	Cheever, Dayle	Cultural Resource Survey of a Portion of the Cleveland National Forest. RECON.

Table 2.

**Recorded Cultural Resources
Within a One-Mile Radius of the Study Area**

SDI#	SDm#	Site Type	Recorders
I-214, P-37014912		Isolated flake	Gross, et al., 1989
I-216, P-37-014914		Isolated utilized flake	Gross, et al., 1989
SDI-4516		Bedrock milling, numerous and varied artifacts	Fink, 1974
SDI-12,133		Bedrock milling	Davis, 1992
SDI-12,134		Bedrock milling	Davis, 1992
SDI-12,135		Bedrock milling	Davis, 1992
SDI-12,902		Bedrock milling, light scatter of artifacts	Pierson, 1992
SDI-12,903		Bedrock milling	Pierson, 1992
SDI-12,904		Bedrock milling	Pierson, 1992
SDI-12,905		Bedrock milling	Pierson, 1992
SDI-12,906		Bedrock milling	Pierson, 1992
SDI-12,907		Bedrock milling, light artifact scatter	Pierson, 1992
SDI-12,908		Bedrock milling	Pierson, 1992

Historic research included a title search and a check of the archives at the San Diego Historical Society, the California Room of the San Diego Public Library Main Branch, the Alpine historical and Conservation Society, and the County of San Diego Tax Assessor's Office. Historic research indicates that the property was first owned by Leonora J. Hartley whose family arrived in the area in the early 1890s (SDHS Oral History: 1957). The family owned vineyards and fig orchards. The property was sold by the Leonora Hartley to Titus M. Loux in 1896, when the Hartleys moved to North Park. Titus Loux owned the property until 1899 when he sold it to Wilmer Hartley. The property changed hands twice before ending up in the hands of Jacob Meister in 1901. Jacob Meister owned several parcels in the area and is the namesake of nearby Meister Canyon. In 1902 fire destroyed the Meister home and by 1910 the property was sold to James Tayforth. The parcel was just one of several adjoining parcels owned by Tayforth and covering over 250 acres. The title search from the period of 1912 to 1954. However, research shows that Leslie and Milicent Lee purchased what is referred to as the "old Meister Ranch" in 1919 and held it until 1942 (Journal of San Diego History: 1988).

Leslie Lee was a popular local artist whose work was dominated by brightly colored paintings of Mexican and Latin American subjects. Leslie Lee's work was well received at exhibitions

throughout the United States and his career reached its height during the mid-1920s. During this time the Lee's built another home/studio in the area of what is now University Heights. Melicent Lee was fascinated by the local Native American community and she spent many hours learning much from the Indians living near their home in Dehesa. This interest culminated in a series of children's books written between 1931-1942, featuring Native American and Latin American themes. The Depression brought a downturn in fortunes for the couple and in the late 1930s they lost the studio overlooking Mission Valley. By 1942, the situation had deteriorated to the point that the Lee's had to sell the Dehesa property and they moved to a smaller property in Encinitas where they built a house and studio. Melicent Lee drowned in the Pacific Ocean off Cardiff in 1943 at the age of 53. Leslie Lee died in San Diego of heart disease in 1951 at the age of 80 (Kamerling: 1988).

Records show that in the 1954 the property was owned by Daniel and Isabella McCann who granted a right-of-way to the County of San Diego. It is unknown when the McCann's purchased the property or from whom but the McCann's appear in County telephone directories at the address through 1958. By 1974, the property was owned by a widow, Dean Standridge, who granted two rights-of-way to Pacific Bell and San Diego Gas and Electric. The property was most recently purchased in 2001 when it was sold by Dean Standridge to Stan Dotts the current owner. No residences or outbuildings are known to have ever existed within the parcel.

III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

A. Survey Research Design

The initial goal was to identify any cultural resources located within the project so that effects of the project could be assessed. To accomplish this goal, background information was examined and assessed and a field survey was conducted to identify cultural remains. Based on a review of the records search, previous work, and a historic map check, cultural resources within the project were anticipated to be mostly prehistoric sites dominated by bedrock milling stations. The proximity of the project to bedrock and oak resources and the marginal and often steep nature of the project alignment suggested that this area would most likely contain isolated artifacts and small bedrock milling features.

B. Survey Methods

The literature search for the project was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man. This records search included site records and reports for the project area and a one mile radius of the project along with historic research.

The survey of the project area was conducted on February 11, 2002 by Patrick McGinnis and Emily Kochert. The survey included transects along the alignment at 10-15 m intervals. Vegetation in some areas was dense and the southern portion of the property was difficult to survey due to the combination of dense vegetation and steep slopes, in this transects were fluid and spacing varied to as wide as 20-30 meters. A great effort was made to reach all possible areas and the entire 40-acre parcel was surveyed. Survey visibility was fair with the chaparral understory relatively open in many areas, although poison oak hampered visibility in areas near the North Fork of the Sweetwater River at the north of the property. Visibility was good to poor and averaged 60 percent. The cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to identify cultural resources.

Historic or prehistoric cultural resources identified during the survey were recorded on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation forms and were submitted to the South Coastal Information Center for trinomials. Photographs and project records for this inventory will be temporarily curated at Tierra Environmental Services until final curation arrangements can be made.

IV. SURVEY RESULTS

The cultural resource survey identified two archaeological sites within or directly adjacent to the project APE (Table 3, Figure 3). Both of the cultural resources identified during the survey are described below.

A. Isolate

P-37-024863

This resource is an isolated bifacial, black, aphanitic metavolcanic, flake tool (Figure 4). It was located in the dry bottom of a tributary to the North Fork of Sweetwater River. The tool had washed down to the drainage floor from upslope and appeared quite weathered. The isolate looked to have edgewear but analysis in the field was difficult as the artifact had been water tumbled over a long period of time.

B. Site

P-37-024864

This site consists of two historic pits approximately 10 meters apart on a ridgeline in the middle portion of the property. The western most of the two is a cistern approximately 1.6 m square, 80 cm deep and oriented north/south (Figure 5). It is constructed of local gabbroic and granite rock anchored and covered in mortar. Extending from the top of the cistern at the southeast corner is an outlet constructed of mortarless stones and approximately 70 cm wide and <10 cm deep. This outlet runs straight from the corner approximately 2 meters before terminating at the edge of the slope and has been slightly impacted by recent brush clearing activity. The integrity of this resource is otherwise excellent. Ten meters to the east and oriented slightly kitty-cornered to the mortared cistern is a rock lined mortarless pit of an irregular square shape (Figures 6 and 7). The pit is approximately 1.5 meters deep and varies from 1.5 to 2 meters in width. It may have been an earlier cistern or been used as a barrow pit. Extending off the west wall and beginning at the north wall is a large concentration of stones spreading out in fan 6 meter long and varying from 1 meter to 2 meters in width. The stones are the local gabbroic and granitic material found in the cistern to the east and lining the current pit. They may be deflated piles of stones that were removed during construction of the pit(s). The front of the pit slopes downward for almost a meter before dropping off. The overall condition of this pit is fair as it has portions where it has collapsed.

The cistern and pit may also have been related to quail hunting activities. During the first half of the 20th century it was common for quail hunters to build shallow cement and fieldstone cisterns to attract quail. The cistern may have been used for this purpose and the pit next to it used as a blind. However, the function of the resource is unknown.

Table 3. Cultural Resources Within or Adjacent to the APE

Resource No.	Site Type	Size
P-37-024863	Bifacial metavolcanic flake tool	Isolate
P-37-024864	Historic cistern and pit	12 m x 5 m

**Figure 3.** Project area overview, facing east.

Figure 4

Cultural Resources Within the Project Area

(Confidential Figure Not For Public Review. See Appendix D)

Figure 5. P-37-024863, an isolated, metavolcanic bifacial flake tool.



Figure 6. Mortar lined cistern (P-37-024864), facing northwest.



Figure 7. P-37-024864, rock-lined pit, 10 meters east of the mortar lined cistern.



Figure 8. P-37-024864, rock lined pit, facing north and showing pile of stones off west wall.



V. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Impact Significance Criteria

Due to the potential for both State and County review, cultural resource investigations must comply with a variety of laws, regulations, and ordinances. Many of these laws are complementary and provide similar protection for cultural resources at various jurisdictional levels.

The importance of cultural resources under State law as defined in CEQA has recently been refined to coincide with those of the California Register. The criteria used to evaluate cultural resources are specified by recent revisions to CEQA. Specific to cultural resources is Section 15064.5. “Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archeological and Historical Resources.”

This section introduces the term “historical resources” defining them as:

(1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).

(2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

(3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:

(A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

(B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

(C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

(D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

In addition to the significance criteria defined above, the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance defines significant prehistoric or historic sites as a:

Location of past intense human occupation where buried deposits can provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, state, or federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be limited to: any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or the State Landmark Register; or included or eligible for inclusion, but not previously rejected for the San Diego County Historic Site Board List; any are of past human occupation located on public or private land where important prehistoric or historic activities and/or events occurred; and any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyph, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures, and natural rocks or places which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

The relationship between RPO and CEQA significance is not clearly defined, but RPO significant cultural resources are described as “unique” in RPO and are generally considered to be at a higher level of significance than the thresholds set by CEQA. Recent changes to CEQA to more closely follow National Register criteria complicate this issue. RPO significant resources are most often considered to be resources of both scientific and religious or ethnic significance, such as archaeological resources with human remains or rock art.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

The goal of the project was to identify resources that may be impacted by the development of the proposed development project. The survey located two cultural resources within or adjacent to the APE (P-37-024863) an isolated flake tool and (P-37-024864) a historic cistern and pit.

The isolated artifact (P-37-024863) is removed far from its original context and in conjunction with its status an isolated artifact is not significant under CEQA or the County RPO. Recording the artifact has exhausted its research potential and no further work is necessary. The other cultural resource (P-37-024864) within the project APE does not meet the criteria necessary to be evaluated as a significant resource for either the California Register of Historical Resources or the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance. While resource P-37-024864 may have been associated with people significant in local history (Leslie and Millicent Lee), that potential association alone is not strong enough to make the cistern and pit significant resources. The Lee's are significant for their artistic and literary works and the resource is unrelated to these activities. P-37-024864 is not the work of a significant creative individual, associated with significant events in regional history, nor does the resource have artistic value.

The project as currently planned will significantly impact this site. Subsurface excavation is unlikely to yield any valuable information regarding significance and is therefore unnecessary. Further, the resource is not associated with important events in local history nor is it likely to yield important information about local history. Because the resource lack significance no further work is recommended and further evaluation is unnecessary.

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APPENDICES

APPENDICES

- A. Resumes of Principal Personnel (With Technical Report)
- B. Archaeological Records Searches (Confidential Appendix)
- C. Site and Isolate Forms (Confidential Appendix)
- D. Confidential Figure (Confidential Appendix)

APPENDIX A

RESUMES OF PRINCIPAL PERSONNEL

MICHAEL G. BAKSH, Ph.D.
Principal Ethnographer/Archaeologist
Tierra Environmental Services

Education

University of California, Los Angeles, Doctor of Philosophy, Anthropology, 1984
University of California, Los Angeles, Master of Arts, Anthropology, 1977
San Diego State University, Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, 1975

Professional Experience

1993-Present	Principal Ethnographer, Tierra Environmental Services, San Diego, California
1993-Present	Adjunct Professor, Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University
1990-1993	Senior Anthropologist/Senior Archaeologist, Brian F. Mooney Associates, San Diego, California
1985-1990	Research Anthropologist, University of California, Los Angeles
1980-1985	Consulting Anthropologist, Brian F. Mooney Associates, San Diego, California
1976-1983	Research Assistant, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles
1973-1975	Supervisory Archaeologist, San Diego State University, San Diego, California
1970-1973	Assistant Archaeologist, San Diego State University, San Diego, California

Professional Affiliations

Fellow, American Anthropological Association
Member, American Ethnological Society
Member, Association of Environmental Professionals
Member, Society for California Archaeology

Qualifications

Dr. Michael G. Baksh received his Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1984. He has been Principal Anthropologist at Tierra Environmental Services for five years, and was previously associated with Brian F. Mooney Associates as a consultant or employee for over ten years. Dr. Baksh's area of specialty is cultural resource management, and he has conducted numerous ethnohistoric studies and Native American consultation projects throughout the southwestern United States in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Dr. Baksh has also conducted numerous archaeological surveys, testing projects, and data recovery programs throughout southern California and has acquired extensive experience in preparing general CEQA/NEPA compliance reports.

Relevant Projects

Jamul Ranch 200-Acre Survey Project (*Station Casinos, Inc.*). Dr. Baksh served as Senior Archaeologist for a cultural resources survey of the northern portion of Jamul Ranch. The survey was conducted in association with a proposed expansion of the Jamul Indian Reservation. The survey identified seven previously recorded sites and four new sites within the project area.

Jamul Genealogy Project (*Bureau of Indian Affairs*). Dr. Baksh is currently assisting the Bureau of Indian Affairs to establish the Indian blood levels for the original 23 members of the Jamul Indian Village, in San Diego County. Currently, the federal government is recognizing each of the 23 original members as containing only 2/4 or 50% Indian blood, until evidence in support of higher levels is provided. Several research techniques are being used to compile relevant data, including interviews with Tribal elders, review of existing BIA and Tribal records, and archival research at courthouses, the University of San Diego, the Mormon San Diego Genealogy Library, and other libraries.

Gregory Canyon Landfill Ethnohistory and Native American Consultation (*ASM Affiliates*). Dr. Baksh and Dr. Jackson Underwood conducted a comprehensive ethnohistory and Native American consultation study of the 1,700-acre Gregory Canyon landfill site in northern San Diego County. Ethnohistoric and ethnographic evidence compiled for the study identified a key place of high significance to traditional Luiseño religious beliefs and practices that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Caltrans As-Needed Cultural Resource Services (*California Department of Transportation*). Dr. Baksh serves as Principal Anthropologist on the Caltrans District 11 As-Needed Cultural Resources contract, which encompasses San Diego and Imperial Counties. He is responsible for coordinating Native American involvement and input on specific task orders issued under this contract, and is currently developing a comprehensive list of Native Americans capable of providing archaeological monitoring and/or ethnographic consultation services on future Caltrans cultural resource management projects. In consultation with over 20 reservations including Kumeyaay, Luiseño, and Quechan Indians, Dr. Baksh is preparing the list for Caltrans to draw upon during future projects and thereby help ensure compliance Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and other regulations. Development of the list also involves consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission and local cultural resource management firms.

Chemgold Native American Consultation (*Environmental Management Associates*). Dr. Baksh is currently consulting with the Fort Yuma Quechan to assist the Bureau of Land Management with its Section 106 process for the proposed Chemgold Imperial County Project. The 2,300-acre project site contains numerous sites of high sensitivity to Native American values, including geoglyphs and trail systems. Dr. Baksh is assisting in the identification of Native American concerns and values associated with the project area; documenting current Native American knowledge about the function and/or interpretation of resources; recording the meaning and significance of resources to Native Americans; identifying mitigation measures that Native Americans feel would be appropriate to minimize impacts to sensitive cultural resources.

SDCWA As-Needed Cultural Resources (*San Diego County Water Authority*). Dr. Baksh currently serves as the Project Ethnographer on the SDCWA As-Needed Cultural Resource Services contract. Task orders have focused on Native American consultation and ethnographic research related to and archaeological test excavation and subsequent data recovery program at the Harris Site in association with Pipeline 5.

Clean Water Program/Native American Memorandum Of Understanding (*City of San Diego Metropolitan Waste Water Department*). Dr. Baksh prepared a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Clean Water Program (now Metropolitan Waste Water Department; MWWD) and Native American groups in San Diego County. The MOU specifies Native American involvement in archaeological investigations and the treatment of archaeological and human remains associated with construction of MWWD facilities in San Diego County. Development of the MOU fulfills part of the Programmatic Agreement among the MWWD, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

San Diego Pipeline 6 (*Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and San Diego County Water Authority*). Dr. Baksh served as Senior Anthropologist for cultural resource investigations conducted for MWD and the SDCWA. Numerous archaeological, ethnohistoric, and current use sites were identified and documented through archival research and extensive Native American consultation. Interviews with Most Likely Descendants of the project study area were conducted with Luiseños of the Pechanga, Pala, Rincon, Pauma, and La Jolla Reservations. All results of the study were incorporated into the San Diego Pipeline No. 6 Project Final Environmental Impact Report and associated Mitigation Monitoring Plan.

Native American Research Plan for the Lake Mead National Recreation Area (*U.S. National Park Service*). Dr. Baksh prepared a Research Plan for the National Park Service to guide future ethnographic research and management decisions related to the Lake Mead National Recreation Area. The Research Plan focuses on the Spirit Mountain (*Avikwaame*) area, which the Yuman groups recognize as the single most important place in their creation and spiritual beliefs. Development of the Plan involved extensive consultation with all Yuman, Paiute, and Chemehuevi tribes throughout the greater Southwest including Fort Mohave, the Colorado River Indian Tribes (CRIT), Fort Yuma Quechan, Hualapai, Yavapai, Havasupai, Pima-Maricopa, Las Vegas Paiute, Pahrump Paiute, Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, Kaibab Paiute, Moapa Band of Paiutes, Shivwits Paiute, and Chemehuevi Valley. The Research Plan also synthesized the ethnohistoric literature available for the region and documented the research topics and priorities desired by tribes affiliated with Spirit Mountain.

Patrick M. McGinnis, B.A.

Project Archaeologist

Tierra Environmental Services

Education

B.A., Anthropology with a concentration in Archaeology, with honors, University of California, San Diego, 2002

Certificate in Archaeology, San Diego City College, 1997

Professional Affiliations

Society for California Archaeology

San Diego County Archaeological Society (Past Secretary)

San Diego Historical Society

Wheelwright Museum of the American Indian

Archaeological Conservancy

Qualifications

Mr. McGinnis has more than six years experience in prehistoric and historic archaeology in southern California and the Southwest. He serves as field supervisor and crew for survey, testing, data recovery, monitoring, site recording, lab analysis, and collections management. He has training in GPS/GIS mapping and spatial analysis and has surveyed and monitored for endangered biological resources including Quino checkerspot butterfly, least Bell's vireo, and California gnatcatcher. He has received training in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966. His duties also include report writing and historical research projects.

Professional Experience

2002	Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.
2002	Archaeologist/Environmental Tech, Anteon Corporation, California
1997 - 2002	Archaeologist, Mooney & Associates, San Diego, California.
1997	Archaeological field and lab crew, Center for Spanish Colonial Archaeology, San Diego, California.
1996 - 1997	Archaeology Field School, Rancho Peñasquitos site, with San Diego City College.

Relevant Projects

Bureau of Land Management Lawsuit Compliance

Managed multiple projects for the BLM under this task. Duties included hiring, contract writing, proposal writing and cost estimating. Responsible for multiple employees, data collection, inter-agency communication and coordination, database management and development, and providing the client with weekly and monthly status reports for the project. Subtasks under the contract included monitoring of public land closures for the Ridgecrest and Needles BLM offices, a socio-economic study for a desert conservation area management plan, Saltcedar removal in highly impacted areas, Off-highway vehicle grant writing, construction and soil restoration monitoring and management plans and plant-water studies in the Death Valley Junction area.

Metromedia Fiber Optic Network

Coordinated numerous site record and literature searches for extensive fiber optic line construction covering the San Francisco Bay Area, Sacramento, Solano, Yolo, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties in addition to directing surveys and monitoring, participating in field excavation, and site recording.

Campo Promise Land Ranch

Directed Phase II survey and archaeological test excavation of 13 historic and prehistoric sites in southern San Diego County. Performed site record, literature, and historic research including tax assessor records, title searches, and biography, for multiple historic cultural resources within the property boundaries. Completed necessary California Department of Parks and Recreation forms for submittal to the State Historic Preservation Office. Contributed to authorship of the report.

Department of the Navy, Southwest Division. Participated in the Phase II testing of two prehistoric sites, monitored grading activities, and participated in NAGPRA compliant excavation and analysis of human remains for the MILCON project on northern Camp Pendleton. Participated in the Phase II and Phase III data recovery excavation on the Naval Submarine Base on Point Loma and laboratory analysis. Performed Phase I survey and historical resources inventory for the Cabrillo Heights Naval Housing Project. Conducted oral interviews with project architect, tax and title searches, and prehistoric land use research. Completed necessary California Department of Parks and Recreation forms for submittal to the State Historic Preservation Office.

County of San Diego Water Authority

Conducted site record and literature searches for multiple projects throughout the county. Directed multiple Phase I surveys and contributed or co-authored multiple reports.

City of San Diego, San Pasqual Valley Leaseholds. Participated in cultural resource surveys of City-owned parcels in the San Pasqual Valley and subsequently participated in the Phase II archaeological testing of prehistoric sites located within the project area. Performed site record, literature, and historic research including tax assessor records, title searches, oral history and biography, for multiple historic cultural resources within the leaseholds in the valley. Completed necessary California Department of Parks and Recreation forms for submittal to the State Historic Preservation Office. Contributed to authorship of the report.

San Diego Wild Animal Park. Participated in the survey, Phase II testing, Phase III data recovery, and lab analysis for multiple sites within the Wild Animal Park leasehold. Contributed to site analyses and final report.

City of San Diego Water and Wastewater Facilities Department. Provided monitoring services for cultural resources during construction trenching operations in several locations for multiple sewer and water pipeline group jobs.

City of Azusa. Performed historic research and inventory of 120 historic properties for evaluation by the City of Azusa. Tasks included, photography, architectural style identification, and archival literature searches.

Barona Indian Reservation. Carried out archival research documenting the history of the Barona Band of Kumeyaay Indians. Covering the period just prior to the eviction from their traditional home at El Capitan to the establishment of the Barona and Viejas reservations. Performed laboratory analysis and cataloguing of extensive collection of prehistoric and historic artifacts purchased for the Barona Museum and Cultural Center.

Ramona Municipal Water District, Mount Woodson Pipeline. Directed Phase I and Phase II testing and evaluation of site in Ramona, CA. Assisted in the laboratory analysis of artifacts. Performed site record and literature research for project's prehistoric and historic components, in addition to historic research of the property. Conducted historic research, including oral interviews, literature searches, and tax and title searches to determine past land use. Completed necessary California Department of Parks and Recreation forms for submittal to the State Historic Preservation Office. Coauthored report.

Jenney House. Supervised and monitored removal of a 19th century historic home from the Jenney property in Alpine, CA. Conducted shovel test scrapes of area after removal of the building.

Calvary Lutheran Church. Served as crew chief and excavator for Phase III data recovery of ten units in Del Mar, CA. Performed site record and literature search in addition to assisting in the laboratory analysis of artifacts.

Zijlstra Property. Served as crew chief and excavator for Phase II test and evaluation of a site in Del Mar, CA.

Friery Property. Directed Phase II test and evaluation of a site in Ramona, CA. Performed historic research and coauthored report.

Cheryl Valley Estates. Served as crew chief and excavator for a Phase II test and evaluation of two sites in Lakeside, San Diego County, CA. Conducted site record and literature research. Contributed to authorship of report.

Schotz Property. Directed Phase I cultural resources survey for the Schotz property in Del Mar, CA.

San Diego Presidio Archaeology Project. Participated in field excavation and laboratory analysis of Spanish and Mexican period historic artifacts at the San Diego Presidio site, Old Town. Assisted with public education and outreach projects at the excavation.

Santa Barbara Mission. Performed as crew during survey, field excavation, site recording and laboratory analysis of lithic artifacts from the neophyte village at Santa Barbara Mission, Santa Barbara, CA. Conducted research using Spanish period records from Mission Santa Barbara archives.

Tubac Presidio Site Field. Performed as crew for excavation and laboratory analysis of prehistoric Hohokam and Spanish Colonial artifacts at the Tubac Presidio site, Tubac, Arizona.

**CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES B, C, AND D
CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
REPORT FOR THE
DOTTS PROPERTY,
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
TM5300/Log No. 02-14-054**

Prepared for:

Stan Dotts
2550 Willow Glen Drive
El Cajon, CA 92019

Submitted to:

County of San Diego
Department of Planning and Land Use
5201 Ruffin Road
San Diego, CA 92123

Submitted by :

Tierra Environmental Services
9915 Businesspark Ave., Suite C
San Diego, California 92131-1120

Patrick McGinnis
Project Archaeologist

Michael Baksh, Ph.D
Principal Investigator

February 2004

National Archaeological Data Base Information

Type of Study: Cultural Resource Survey

Sites: Prehistoric, *USGS Quadrangle:* Alpine, CA 7.5', *Area:* 40 acres,

Key Words: Dehesa, Archaeological Survey, Positive Survey, Historic Cistern, Historic Rock Pit, Isolate, Bifacial Tool,
P-37-024863, P-37-024864

APPENDIX B

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCHES

(See Confidential Appendix)

APPENDIX B

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCHES

APPENDIX C

SITE AND ISOLATE FORMS

(See Confidential Appendix)

APPENDIX C

SITE AND ISOLATE FORMS

APPENDIX D

CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE

(See Confidential Appendix)

APPENDIX D

CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE